1902.

Wholesale Price List

Californian Bulbs

Carl Purdy,
Collector and
Grower

A selected set of the very best species.

Ukiah, Mendocino Co., California.
U. S. A.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

YP.U5

NOVELTIES.

BRODIAEA CANDIDA the largest and finest of the Milla Brodiaes. Foliage fine and large, pale lilac flowers, very delicate, per 100, $4.00

B. BRIDGESSII, reddish purple, broad, very pretty flowers, per 100, $3.00

CALOCHORTUS SPLENDENS VAR RUBRA. This splendid variety is the largest and most beautiful of the species and coming from much higher and farther north than the other forms should prove hardier, as it is more vigorous. Stem 12 to 30 in. high. Flowers large, deep pinkish lavender, short hairs at base of petals inside, and a purple spot at base, bulbs very large, supply certain, per hundred - - - $3 00

CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS ROSEUS—New Strain. A strain of this which came to me in 1899 and proves to be altogether superior to the old Roseus. Stem 12 to 30 in. high, flowers large, cream colored, with a large rose colored blotch at apex and beautiful eye, carmine on back; strong and hardy and as a grower far superior to the old type; per hundred, $3.00; per thousand, $20.00

CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS VAR SULPHUREUS. In a few of the preceding the ground color is lemon, very beautiful, per 100, $10.00
I have sold a weaker strain from the south under this name.

CALOCHORTUS HOWELLII, now of sure supply, is an exquisitely beautiful Mariposa tulip filled with green and yellow silky hairs, - - - - per 100, $10.00

CALOCHORTUS VESTA. One of the largest and handsomest, and by all odds the best grower of all Calochorti, a grand flower. Notice reduced prices, - - -
large, per 100, $3.00, per 1000, $20.00; good, $2.25 and $15.00

CALOCHORTUS NITIDUS. Each years' experience emphasizes the value of this fine variety. Flower, white or lilac, silky inside and with a large purple blotch in the center of each petal; a hardy plant and strong grower, - per 100, $6.00; per 1000, $45.00

CALOCHORTUS PURDYII. The Giant Star Tulip, an exquisitely beautiful creamy cup, lined with silky hairs, 1 foot high, strong, - - - - - - per 100, $4.50

DODECATHEON PATULUM BEAUTY. The most exquisitely beautiful of the genus; dwarfed habit and very large beautiful white or rose tinted flowers - - - per doz. $1.00
Much superior to D. Clevelandii.

EL DORADO CALOCHORTUS, MIXED. Every one should try these lovely Mariposa tulips. Their variety of color is so great as to delight continually, - - - per 100, $2.25

ERYTHRONIUM MONTANUM. I am getting this lovely species from a much lower altitude than heretofore with increased success in growing. Its pure white flowers are very beautiful, per 100, $6.00

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM VAR ROBUSTA. In this I have what is so much needed, an early flowering strong growing form with the lovely bright yellow flower of the type and as easily grown as Erythronium Giganteum or E. Revolutum. I found this after tests of many strains and consider it the best I ever introduced, - - per 100, $6.00; per 100, $45.00

ERYTHRONIUM REVOLUTUM VAR WATSONII (Clackamas strain). This is the lovely Erythronium Giganteum var albiflorum of Bot. Mag. It is cream colored tinged green, with a brilliant red circle around center, - - - per 100, $3.00

ERYTHRONIUM CITRINUM. A lovely species with richly mottled leaves and pale creamy flower with bright citron center. In 1900 these sent by me to England incorrectly labeled E. Howellii, were much praised, - per 100, $4.50; per 100, $30.00

FRITILLARIA RECURVA. This splendid crimson flower borne in racemes of 3 to 36 on a tall, leafy stem is always greatly admired. I had despaired of handling the bulbs successfully, but last year I solved the problem and now have very fine bulbs to offer. See list.

LILIUM BOLANDERII. This lovely dark red lily has the ovoid bulb and much of the habit of Lilium Columbianum, is 2 to 3 feet high, one or two flowered, flowers erect and cup shaped, of a very bright red color, - - - per 100, $20.00

LILIUM KELLOGGII. This new and beautiful lily is somewhat related to Lilium Rubescens. It has an ovoid bulb, is two or three feet high and 3 to 15 flowered. The pinkish flowers are as closely recurved as a Turk's Cup Lily, very dainty and with a distinct exquisite fragrance. Discovered by myself in North West California, - - - per 100, $50.00

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII VAR MAGNIFICUM. Is a lily which I can very strongly recommend as a sure bloomer and strong grower as well as strikingly showy. Very fine bulbs, per 100 $20.00 - - - - - - per 1000, $150.00

LILIUM PARDALINUM VAR JOHNSONII. The best of all Pardalinums; large, showy and free flowering, - - per 100, $10.00

LILIUM PURPUREUM (L. WASHINGTONIANUM VAR PURPUREUM). A very fine lily, strong grower. Flowers either in white or purple strain; very fragrant, - - - - See list for prices

SCOLIOPUS BIGELOVII. A very odd liliaceous plant for cool situations, leaves mottled like Erythronium. Curious flowers, blooms very early - - - per 100, $4.50

LEUCOCRIUM MONTANUM. A liliaceous plant with grassy leaves and many trumpet shaped, pure white, fragrant flowers on short scapes. Plant in loose soil in cool exposure, per 100, $3.00

TRILLIUM SESSILE VAR CALIFORNICUM. Hardy, beautiful, easily grown in shade. There is no better plant for a cool fernery, stream side or woodland corner. - Special rates per 1000 - - - - - - per 100, 4.50

TRILLIUM SESSILE SNOW QUEEN. A new strain of Trillium Sessile var Californicum with pure white flowers with very broad petals. A distinct advance on the beautiful type, - per 100, $6.00

REMARKS.

I make a specialty of Californian bulbs, growing largely, and through collectors reaching all parts of the Pacific Coast of the United States.

QUALITY—The bulbs offered are above medium grade, even in size, and with no small or imperfect ones. Extras to cover all deficiencies are always sent. In the selection and packing of bulbs the greatest of care is taken.

GUARANTEES—I guarantee that all bulbs shall reach purchaser in first-class condition, and will make good any loss in transit whether from breakage of package or decay. ☞Claims for damages must be made within five days after receipt of goods, and will be allowed either by replacing the bulbs or deducting the price from bill, *at my option.*

GROWN IN CULTIVATION—The largest part of my orders will be filled from bulbs of my own growing; these are larger, solider and better ripened than collected bulbs. ☞The collected bulbs used will be first class.

Date of Shipment.

Unless otherwise ordered bulbs will be shipped as ready. The usual date of shipment follows the price of each species in price list. If desired I will hold back bulbs and make a single shipment at any desired date. It usually takes seven days for bulbs to reach any point in the Eastern United States by express and about twenty days by express to European points. By post it takes five or six days to Eastern points and twelve to fifteen days to Europe. The freight service from San Francisco to New York is very slow. During 1899 it usually took thirty days and is seldom less than twenty-five. From New York to London or Haarlem usually takes eight to twelve days by freight. The freight charge from Ukiah to New York is $3.00 per 100 pounds with $2.75 as a minimum charge.

Carriage.

I deliver all bulbs within the United States free except Liliums, which are f o b Ukiah. I ship all by post or express at my own option excepting Lilium Humboldtii, L Washingtonianum, L Pardalinum and Camassia Cusickii. Should customers desire these shipped by post or express they must so state when ordering.

On foreign orders I pay carriage to New York excepting Lilies.

☞When goods, except Lilies above excepted, are sent *Charges Collect*, customers will take credit, on account, for charges as per above terms.

Supplies.

My stock of Californian bulbs is about 500,000. I seldom fail to fill an order.

Large Lots.

Special prices on large lots of any sort.

Terms.

Five months credit from average date of billing, with 5 per cent discount for Cash and interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum on deferred payments.

The Best Species.

During the last fourteen years I have been growing the bulbs of the Western United States in large numbers and have had nearly all of the known species in my garden and often many forms of the same thing. In my tests I have grown each sort in many soils and exposures and have had an excellent opportunity, both through my own experiments and from the reports received from the Eastern United States and Europe, to judge of the comparative merits of the different varieties. Research is developing wonderful variations in all of these plants, and with so many beautiful colors to choose from, the time has come, it seems to me, to begin the elimination of weak or poor forms, and the selection and dissemination of only the best ones. From a gardener's standpoint the plants which with beauty have the best qualities as growers, are the ones to be retained. To this end I mark in my list the best species in each section without any consideration of price. I do not mean by this that the other species have no merits, but my recommendation is that in ordering, the trade take this preferred list first. And of this preferred list my choice would follow the numerical order. I shall in future as in past spare no pains to secure new species, and will also grow lots of old species from many localities for experimental tests, that I may be able to find which have the greatest vitality and best growing qualities. It was in my garden that the vigor of Calochortus Vesta was discovered, a species which compared to the next best is in vigor three to one, and is one of the most beautiful as well. All of my recommendations are based on actual wide experience through a term of years.

Rare Species.

Customers desiring rare species of bulbs, plants or seeds not here listed can often be supplied if they order early.

A number of species of minor importance are dropped from my list this year. Customers caring for 100 or more of a sort can probably be supplied at my old prices if they order by April 1st.

The numbers in first column refer to descriptive list.
The very best varieties in each section are printed in capital letters.
The supply of articles marked * is uncertain.

BRODIAEA.

SECTION I.

			Per 100	Per 1000	Ready to Ship
1	1	BRODIAEA CANDIDA	4 50		July 26
2		" Laxa	1 50	10 00	" 26
3	4	" HENDERSONII	4 50	30 00	" 26
4	5	" BRIDGESII	3 00		" 26
5	2	" PEDUNCULARIS	3 00	20 00	" 26
6		" Laetea	1 00	6 65	" 26
8		" Ixioides Monterey	1 50	10 00	" 26
9	3	" IXIOIDES VAR SPLENDENS	2 25	15 00	" 26

SECTION II.

11		" Grandiflora	1 50	10 00	" 26
12	1	" CALIFORNICA	3 00	20 00	" 26
15	2	" STELLARIS	1 50	10 00	" 26
17	3	" PURDYI	3 00		" 25

SECTION III—CALIFORNIA HYACINTHS.

20		" Capitata	1 50	10 00	" 26
21	2	" CAPITATA VAR ALBA	3 00	20 00	" 26
23	1	" MULTIFLORA	2 25		" 26

SECTION IV—STROPHOLIRION.

25	1	" VOLUBILIS			" 26
		Immense bulbs 1 inch in diameter	4 50	30 00	
		Large bulbs ⅝-1 inch in diameter	3 00	20 00	
		Good bulbs ½-⅝ inch in diameter	2 25	15 00	

SECTION V—BREVOORTIA.

26	1	" COCCINEA			" 26
		Immense bulbs 1 inch in diameter	4 50	30 00	
		Large bulbs ⅝-1 inch in diameter	3 00	20 00	
		Fine bulbs ½-⅝ inch in diameter	2 25	15 00	

SECTION VI—HOWELLII

27		" Howellii	4 50		" 26
28	1	" HOWELLII VAR LILACINA	4 50		" 26
30		" Douglasii Major	4 50		" 26
31		" 2 MIXED BRODIAEAS	90	6 00	" 26

BLOOMERIA.

32	1	BLOOMERIA AUREA	2 25	15 00	" 26
		" Clevelandii	3 00		

CALOCHORTUS.

SECTION I, MARIPOSA TULIPS.

GROUP I—SPLENDENS.

34			Calochortus Splendens	3 00	20 00			
		"	" VAR RUBRA	3 00		July	26	
35	1	"	" VAR ATROVIOLACEA	3 00	20 00	"	26	
36		"	" " Montanum(C Palmerii)	6 00		"	26	

GROUP II—VENUSTUS.

			VENUSTUS VAR ROSEUS	3 00	20 00	"	26	
			Above are of New Strain					
39	3	"	" VAR PURPURASCENS	2 25	15 00	"	26	
40		"	" El Dorado Strain Mixed	2 25	15 00	"	26	
		"	" Deep Purple	3 00	20 00	"	26	
	5	"	" RED TO PINK	3 00	20 00	"	26	
		"	" White (var pictus)	3 00	20 00	"	26	
41	7	"	" OCULATUS	1 50	10 00	"	26	
42	2	"	" CITRINUS	1 50	10 00	"	26	
43		1	" " ROBUSTA	3 00	20 00	"	26	
44	1	"	VESTA			"	26	
			Good bulbs		2 25	15 00		
			Very large		3 00	20 00		
45		"	Luteus	1 50	10 00	"	26	
46		"	CATALINAE	6 00		"	26	

GROUP III—CLAVATUS.

	"	Clavatus	10 00		"	26	
47	"	" VAR EL DORADO	10 00		"	26	
48	"	" "Ventura" (the type)	10 00		"	26	
49	"	Concolor	10 00		"	26	

GROUP III—WEEDII.

50	"	Weedii	4 50		"	26	
51	"	PLUMMERAE	6 00		"	26	

GROUP IV—DESERT SPECIES.

53	"	*Kennedyi	10 00		uncertain		

GROUP IV—NUTTALLII.

55	"	Leichtlinii	3 00	20 00	Sept.	15	
56	1	"	Gunnisonii	3 00	20 00	"	1

GROUP IV.

57	1	"	MACROCARPUS	4 50		Aug.	15

GROUP VII—NITIDUS.

58	1	"	NITIDUS	4 50	30 00	July	26
60	2		HOWELLII	10 00			

STAR TULIPS.

SECTION I, GLOBE TULIPS.

61	3	CALOCHORTUS ALBUS	1 50	10 00	July	26
62	1	" AMŒNUS	4 50	30 00	"	26
63	2	" PULCHELLUS	1 50	10 00	"	26

GROUP II—STAR TULIPS.

64	1	" ELEGANS VAR NANUS	4 50		"	26
65	2	" Maweanus Var Major	1 50	10 00	"	26
66		" " Var Roseus	2 25	15 00	"	26
69	3	" BENTHAMII	1 50	10 00	"	26
71	4	" UMBELLATUS	4 50			

SECTION III—GIANT STAR TULIP.

72	1	" PURDYII	4 50	30 00	July	26

SECTION IV—MEADOW TULIP.

75	1	" LILACINUS	1 50	10 00	"	26

CALOCHORTUS MIXTURES.

ALL SECTIONS

76	3	MIXED CALOCHORTI	1 20	8 00	"	26
77		" MARIPOSAS	1 50	10 00	"	26
78	2	" STAR TULIPS	1 20	8 00	"	26
		" El Dorado strain	2 25	15 00	"	26

CAMASSIA.

9		Camassia Esulenta	90	6 00	"	26
80	3	" CUSICKII	6 00	45 00	"	26
81	2	" LEICHTLINII	3 00		"	26
82		" " CREAM	6 00		"	26
84		" Montanum	3 00		"	26

DOG TOOTH VIOLETS.

SHIPPING—The bulbs of Dog Tooth Violets are ripe in May or early June. During the heat of the summer they should be packed in a cool place in barely moist soil or mold. Erythronium Hartwegii is an exception to this in that the bulb is very firm, does not tend to dry out, and can be kept perfectly in dry packing. There is no trouble in packing any of the Erythroniums so they will take a journey of six or seven days and arrive in perfect condition. It is better however for my American customers to have their supplies come on in early September so that the bulbs will not be out of the ground long in hot drying weather I should urge my European customers to have their Erythroniums held for shipment not earlier than September 5th, when the hottest weather is usually over. It is very difficult to pack them in such a way that in July or August there is not not great danger of the bulbs either heating if packed closely or drying out if in any way ventilated.

Please note this and express your desires in your order.

85	7	ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM	4 50	30 00	July	26
		" " var Robusta	6 00	45 00	"	26
86	11	" " var Album	4 50		"	26

87	6	"	REVOLUTUM	3 00	20 00	" 26
89	2	"	" VAR JOHNSONII	6 00	45 00	" 26
89	10	"	" VAR PRÆCOX	3 00	20 00	" 26
90	.	"	" VAR WATSONII	3 00		" 26
91	3	"	GIGANTEUM	1 50	10 00	" 26
92	5	"	HARTWEGII	1 50	10 00	" 26
		"	MONTANUM	6 00		

SECTION II—STYLE NOT DIVIDED.

94	4	"	HENDERSONII	3 00	20 00	" 26
		"	Purpurascens	4 50		" 26
66	8	"	*HOWELLII	6 00	45 00	" 26
97	9	"	CITRINUM	4 50	30 00	" 26
		"	*FINE MIXTURE*	1 50	10 00	" 26

FRITILLARIA.

98	2	FRITILLARIA BIFLORA		4 50	30 00	" 26
99		"	AGRESTIS	4 50	30 00	" 26
100		"	Liliacea	4 50	30 00	" 26
101	1	"	PLURIFLORA	4 50	30 00	" 26

GROUP II

102		"	Lanceolata	4 50	30 00	" 26
104	3	"	VAR GRACILIS	4 50	30 00	" 26
105		"	Parviflora	4 50	30 00	" 26
108	2	"	RECURVA			" 26
			Immense bulbs 1½-2¼ in diameter	6 00		
			Large bulbs 1¼-1½ in diameter	4 50	30 00	
			Fine bulbs 1-1¼ in diameter	3 00	20 00	
			Fair bulbs ¾-1 in diameter	2 25	15 00	
108	1	"	COCCINEA	3 00	20 00	" 26
109		"	PUDICA	4 50	30 00	" 26
		"	Atropurpurea	4 50		

LILIES.

GROUP I—HUMBOLTII.

110		Lilium Humboltii				Sept. 15
			Bulbs 7-8 in circumference	9 00	65 00	
			Bulbs 8-9 in circumference	11 50	85 00	
			Bulbs 9-11 in circumference	12 50	100 00	
111	1	"	" VAR MAGNIFICUM	20 00	150 00	" 15
112		"	Bloomerianum	12 50	100 00	" 15
113		"	Columbianum	7 50	60 00	" 15
114		"	Bolanderi	20 00	150 00	" 15

GROUP II—LEOPARD LILIES.

115		"	Pardalinum	3 00	20 00	" 15
116	1	"	" VAR JOHNSONII	10 00		
117	3	"	ROEZLI	20 00	150 00	" 15
118	2	"	PARRYI	20 00	150 00	" 15

GROUP III—PARVUM.

119		"	Parvum	12 50	100 00	" 15
120		"	Parviflorum	7 50	50 00	" 15

121	1	"	MARITIMUM	12 50	100 00	" 15
			Occidentale	20 00		

GROUP IV—WASHINGTON.

122	2	·	WASHINGTONIANUM			" 15
			7-8 in diameter	9 00	65 00	
			8-9 in diameter	11 00	85 00	
			9-11 in diameter	12 00	85 00	
			11-15 in diameter	15 00		
123	1	"	" VAR PURPUREM.	12 50	100 00	" 15
124		"	Rubescens	20 00	150 00	Oct.15
		"	Kelloggii *new*	50 00		" 15

TRILLIUM.

125	1	TRILLIUM SESSILE VAR CALIFORNICUM		4 50	30 00	Oct.6
126		"	Ovatum	3 00	20 00	" 6
127		"	Petiolatum	6 00		uncertain

DODECATHEONS.

The Dodecatheons or American Cowslips are beautiful plants which in California make a winter growth, starting with the first rains in October and flowering with the first warm weather. They grow best in loose soil, rich in mold, planted shallow. In our summers they become perfectly dormant, the roots which resemble nothing more than spiders, become perfectly dry and brittle and apparently dead. It is astonishing how quickly they will absorb moisture and begin growth. Best handled in nearly the dry, dormant state. If desirable, customers can moisten slightly and ship in damp mass. All are beautiful. Dodecatheon Clevelandii is best: Dodecatheon Patulum in all its forms is very pretty and distinctive.

139	3	DODECATHEON HENDERSONII		2 25	15 00	July 6
140	4	"	CLEVELANDII	3 00	20 00	" 6
141		"	" var Alba	3 00		" 6
142	2	"	PATULUM, yellow	3 00		" 6
143		"	" var Bernalence	3 00		" 6

A FEW BEAUTIFUL PLANTS.

131		Chlorogalum Pomeridianum	6 00		July 26
135		Zygadenus Fremontii	3 00		" 26
136		Clintonia Andrewsiana	25 00		Oct. 15
137	1	CYPRIPEDIUM MONTANUM	5 00		" 15
138		" Californicum	12 50		" 15
		" Fasciculatum	12 50		
145		Leucocrinum Montanum	3 00	20 00	" 6

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA, 25c each; $2.00 per doz.; $12.50 per hundred. Ready to ship from November to March.

IRIS AND OTHER SEEDS.

SEED	PER OZ.	SEED	PER OZ.
Iris Douglasiana	$ 1 50	Iris Californica, all colors	$ 1 00
Iris Hartwegii, yellow	1 00	Iris Missouriensis, lilac	1 00
Iris Macrosiphon, purple	1 50	Iris Purdyii, yellow	1 00
Iris Watsoniana	1 00	Delphinium Cardinale	1 25
Iris Bracteata, very fine	2 00	Dicentra Chrysantha	1 00
Iris Tenax, purple	1 00	Pentstemon Spectabilis	1 00

MARIPOSA TULIPS.

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM

Brodiæa.

These are handsome hardy bulbous plants of the Pacific slope of the United States. They have a few grassy radical leaves, and one or several slender stalks terminating in either an open umbel, or a dense umbellate head. Reliable bloomers, growing well in almost any soil or under any conditions. Perfectly hardy in the Eastern United States and Europe. The bulbs are easily kept dry for months, and are not at all subject to decay, and do not bruise readily, good points from a dealer's standpoint.

Potted in a porcus sandy loam, soil well drained, they force well. The flowers open well in water and are very lasting.

SECTION I.

1. B. CANDIDA.

   A very beautiful species of this group related to B laxa with larger light blue flowers and large broad and handsome leaves the finest of this section.

2. B. LAXA.

   Blue Milla, Ithuriel's Spear. A well grown plant of this fine species has a spreading umbel eight inches across on a sixteen inch erect stalk, and from forty to fifty tubular flowers, from blue to deep purple in colors; it forces well, and as a cut flower is fine and very lasting.

3. B. HENDERSONII.

   Like the beautiful B laxa, except it is yellow banded with purple, very pretty.

4. B. BRIDGESII.

   Resembling B laxa, but a flatter flower, of a rich reddish-purple; very handsome and universally admired.

5. B. PEDUNCULARIS.

   Like B laxa, but fewer flowered, and having an immense umbel twenty to twenty-four inches across. Color porcelain white. It likes a wet soil.

6. B. LACTEA.

   Like B laxa in habit, but having a small umbel of many white flowers banded with green, fine cut.

7. Var. LILACINA.

   I can highly recommend this fine new form which is far larger and more vigorous than the type. With large flowers, white richly suffused with lilac.

8. B. IXIOIDES Monterey.

   Of same habit as B laxa; flowers a fine yellow, banded with brown.

9. Var. SPLENDENS.

Large light yellow wheel shaped flowers, far handsomer and showier than any other form. A very fine thing.

SECTION II.

Flowers in umbels, usually several stalks to each bulb; the blosoms broad funnelform, of a peculiar thick waxy texture; very lasting.

10. B. MINOR.

A dwarfed form of B grandiflora.

11. B. GRANDIFLORA.

Very showy, fine, large deep purple flowers.

12. B. CALIFORNICA.

A new species introduced by me in 1895. It is like B grandiflora but much larger in every way. Large, waxy pink flowers.

13. B. ORCUTTII.

Handsome, smaller blue flowers in close umbels.

14. B. FILIFOLIA.

Similar and pretty.

15. B. STELLARIS.

A beautiful plant. The bulbs producing several many flowered umbels, the flowers deep blue with waxy white center. Forming a low star-like clump.

16. B. ROSEA.

Resembling B stellaris, but pinkish purple.

17. B. PURDYI.

This handsome species is very different from all other Brodiaeas in that the flower is broadly spreading with tips declining, quite handsome and novel.

18. B. TERRESTRIS.

A miniature form, with small rose purple flowers with yellow center, stems very short and the flowers often seeming to rest on the ground. A good novelty.

19. B. GRACILIS.

A tiny species much like a little Bloomeria.

SECTION III.—CALIFORNIA HYACINTHS.

20. B. CAPITATA.

A tall early bloomer, with handsome deep violet flowers in head, on long slender stalks.

21. B. CAPITATA. VAR. ALBA.

This splendid waxy white form is a genuine acquisition. There is no purer white in nature. It should be grown extensively.

22. B. CAPITATA VAR. PARVIFLORA.

A very floriferous form of B capitata, low growing with several stalks. The flowers are exactly the color of the English violet, and a bunch of them could be readily mistaken for them.

23. B. MULTIFLORA.

A tall species with fine purple flowers.

24. B. CONGESTA.

Three feet high when well grown. Large violet purple heads.

SECTION IV.—STROPHOLIRION.

25. B. VOLUBILIS.

Twinning Hyacinth. No more striking novelty has been introduced of late years. Like B congesta in bulbs and leaf. The stem begins twining as the tiny flower bud appears, and when it is developed the loose umbel of beautiful waxy pink flowers is born aloft three to five feet from the ground. The flower stem can be twined in odd arrangements.

SECTION V.—BREVOORTIA.

26. B. COCCINEA.

The floral firecracker, flowers 1½ to 2 inches long, a rich glowing crimson, tipped with pea green. One of the best of novelties, and a very striking plant.

SECTION VI.—HOWELLII.

27. B. HOWELLII.

Small, and milky white to blue, but very pretty.

28. VAR. LILACINA.

A splendid new thing from the State of Washington. Described in London Garden as follows: "Fine deep green foliage at time of flowering. Sturdy stem two feet high, crowned by large flat umbels of nicely shaped flowers of a very delicate blending of milky white and lilac blue." Flowers very lasting. Illustrated by colored plate in Garden. December 15th, 1894. Ready Sept. 1st.

29. B. DOUGLASSII.

Similar but a delicate blue, eight or ten inches high. Pretty.

30. B. DOUGLASSII Var Major.

A strong form of this, much finer than type.

Bloomeria.

The bloomerias are close to Brodiæa laxa in general character, but with flat open flowers, produced in great numbers, light yellow. Easily grown and very pretty. It should be grown everywhere.

32. B. AUREA. large and the best.

B. CLEVELANDI

Is of smaller growth with delicate yellow flowers.

Calochortus.

SECTION I.—MARIPOSA TULIPS.

This is a group whose elegance of form and fine coloring give them a high rank in the garden. Much attention is being given them in Europe and the leading floral papers speak of them in the highest terms. The bulb is small, the leaves grassy, the stem stiff and erect but slender. The exquisitely molded flowers resemble in form the tulip, while the colorings are most beautiful and varied. Bulbs easily handled and light. I have the finest collection in the world, and spare no pains to secure new and rare forms.

GROUH I—SPLENDENS.

34. C. SPLENDENS.

The type of the species is a tall and stately plant, with large (2 to 3 inches across), pale lilac flowers, paler at the center, and the lower half of the petals covered with long cobwebby hairs.

35. Var. ATROVIOLACEA.

Tall and slender but flowers one to one and one half inches across, of a deep purple color, with a dark spot in the center. Good.

Var. RUBRA.

A grand new form as large a type but a soft pinkish lilac with a dark purple spot at center.

36. C. PALMERI.

The plant generally sold under this name (the true C Palmeri is not in cultivation), is a charming thing, slender, resembling the last species, but in color, a delicate lilac, shaded to salmon, and with short yellow hairs on lower third. A good grower and very pretty.

37. C. FLEXUOSUS.

A species related to C splendens, but with stems so weak as to almost be said to creep. The flowers are large and very brilliant, a dazzling purple with a darker purple eye, and yellow hairs below. Introduced by myself in 1897.

GROUP II.—VENUSTUS.

Butterfly Tulips. To this lovely group of Calochorti is properly applied the Spanish name Mariposa (butterfly), for their brilliantly colored flowers with eye-like spots on each petal and sepal, and other

delicate markings with dots, lines and hairs, are strongly suggestive of the wings of a brilliantly colored butterfly. Botanists have variously divided this great group of allied forms between C luteus and C venustus. Botanically all can be considered as either strains of one variable speeies or as a number of elosely allied species.

THE ROSEUS STRAIN.

38. C. VENUSTUS Var. ROSEUS.

This is the type as described by Bentham, growing in the Coast Range of California. 6 to 10 inches high, stout. Petals broader than long, with a short, broad claw. Flowers two inches across of exquisite shading. Creamy white of suffused with lilac. A rose colored blotch at apex of petal, fine eye midway, red shadings on lower third of petal. Back of petal rich earmine. Well figured in Garden in '85.

Var. SULPHUREUS.

Exactly like type but color clear yellow, rose blotch at top of petal as in roseus.

Var. SANGUINEUS.

In this showy form the flowers are deep red with very dark eye, and without rose blotch at apex.

39. Var. PURPURASCENS.

Flowers like var. roseus; fully three inches across, purplish lilac outside and top of petals, creamy white half way, purple at center. A beautiful eye in middle of petal, but no rose bloteh at apex. This strain is a strong vigorous grower, the best of all except C Vesta. On each stalk are several large offsets which soon form fine bulbs. It is natural to a rich, heavy, sticky clay, but thrives in any loam. Colored plate in Garden, 1895.

THE EL DORADO STRAIN.

This lovely strain introduced and named by me in 1895 is botanically close to var. roseus, yet to the eye elearly distinct. It is of mueh taller growth, being from ten inches to three feet in height. Petals are narrower than long, drawing to a narrow claw, and giving quite a different outline from var. roseus, with its very broad petals and short, thiek elaw. In color it is unsurpassed. In the same loeality it varies from white, through lilae, deep velvety purple, and reddish purple, to rich red, pink and salmon. All are marked with a showy eye, colored brown and with yellow, and beautifully dotted and lined. All have a showy red eenter, while to some is added a large gold blotch at apex of petal. There are also fine forms in eream and light yellow.

The different color forms also grow separately and I am able to furnish in reliable separate colors.

40. El Dorado strain, mixed selected bulbs. Giving them in the wide range in which they naturally occur, the white most frequent, next purple, while the red, salmon and pink are rare.

C. venustus par. pictus. A fine color form of the El Dorado strain. Creamy white, brilliantly marked with or without gold blotch. Described in Gardener's Chronicle, July 6, 1895.

El Dorado deep purple: a deep rich purple of a velvety lustre, a depth of color unsurpassed in any flower.

El Dorado, red to pink. A splendid collection of colored forms, scarcely any two alike. From pink to a deep claret and blood red. A dozen will give endless surprises.

EL DORADO GOLD BLOTCHED:

These lovely flowers are blotched above with red or gold. Their beauty can only be appreciated on sight. Ground color white, red or purple.

OCULATUS STRAIN.

41. C. VENUSTUS OCULATUS.
42. C. " CITRINUS.

These well known varieties differ only in color. With their variations they form a well marked strain. They have short, stiff stalks, one to three feet high, few to many flowers, with petals broad at apex and tapering to a narrow claw. Well grown plants produce flowers three to four inches across. Colors from white and cream, through lilac to purple, in oculatus. Buff, to deep lemon yellow and brown in citrinus. The eye is prominent. Center purplish in oculatus, brown in citrinus. A good grower and one of the very best species.

42. Var. CITRINUS.

The splendid stram I offer is of a uniform deep lemon yellow with a black eye. No plant that I grow is more admired here or attracts more attention in foreign exibitions.

43. Var. OCULATUS.

A very brilliant form of oculatus running to purples and a strong grower. Some of the variations are exceedingly beautiful.

Var. ROBUSTA.

A strain of this form with great vigor and unusually brilliant colorings; from white to deep purple and very fine.

44. C. VESTA.

This very clearly marked stain, is not related to any of the others. I consider it the finest of all Calochorti. The habit is tall, strong and vigorous. The immense flowers three to five inches across, are borne on long stalks and are numerous. Petals broad fan shaped with hairy gland across base, and a broad eye and band across middle. Color white, suffused with lilac to rose purple. Center red. Back of petal purple. It grows in any soil, from heavy wet clay to light loam, and is not subject to disease. It propagates rapidly, having several strong offsets each year,

which in two years make large bulbs. Reports from Europe are that it succeedes where all others fail. This splendid species is what has been long desired: a hardy, vigorous Mariposa tulip, which everyone can easily grow. "The five forms of venustus are among the most beautiful. Var. 'Vesta' the strongest and perhaps finest of all." Geo. F. Wilson in Garden. Splendidly figured in Garden, July, 1995. Described in Gardener's Chronicle, July, 1895.

45. C. LUTEUS.

This is a dwarfed species, with rather small, full flower, a clear light yellow, brown-lined at base.

46. C. CATALINAE.

A lovely species between C. splendens and C. venustus. Habit of C. venustus. Flowers white to lilac, or deep lilac, very large and handsome, a large round black spot at base of each petal. Remarkable for blooming with the Star Tulip section, fully a month before other Mariposas. A splendid sort.

GROUP III—CLAVATUS.

C. CLAVATUS.

In this really splendid sort we have at once the largest flowered and stoutest stemmed of all Mariposas. The bulb is very large, the single narrow leaf one or two feet long, the stem is heavy and stoutly zigzagged. The flowers are shaped like a broad based bowl, sometimes five or six inches across. The color is a deep rich yellow, and the lower half is covered thickly with stiff yellow heirs, each tipped with a round translucent knob, and in the light like tiny icicles. I offer three lovely forms.

47. Var. EL DORADO (C. Plummerae aureus):—

The largest. Not so deep a yellow.

48. "Ventura" [the type]:—

A deep yellow. Very stout. Splendid.

49. "Obispo"

Like the last but the upper half of the back of each petal is olive brown which shows through the deep yellow of the inside, giving changeable shades. A very lovely flower.

C. CONCOLOR (C. luteus concolor).

The flower of this fine species is a deep yellow, marked with red bands, and hairy on lower part inside. Stem not so stiff as C. clavatus nor is it zigzag. "C. luteus v. concolor will be a great addition with its strong habit and clear yellow flowers."—Robt. Wallace in Garden. Colored Plate in Garden 1895.

GROUP III—WEEDII.

50. C. WEEDII.

This is one of the finest. The bulb is heavily coated with fibre, there is a single broad, radical leaf, and large flowers. Petals of

a triangular outline, often square at the tip, clear orange yellow, finely dotted with brown, and lined with long silky hairs. There are also variations to light purple and brown.

Var. ALBA.

White or white flushed with pink.

51. C. PLUMMERAE (C. Weedii purpuraseens).

A queen among Calochorti. Of large size and full outline. In color a rich lavender purple, lined with long silky, yellow hairs.

52. C. OBISPOENSIS.

A unique form of C. Weedii in which the petals are less than one-half the length of sepals, densely covered with long brown hairs. Habit tall, slender and branching, very floriferous. A genuine novelty.

GROUP IV—DESERT SPECIES

53. C. KENNEDYI.

This "is the most brilliant and striking of all the Calochorti known to us," says a writer in London Garden, who adds—"the dazzling scarlet of the flowers suggests the iodide of mercury. It grows about 18 inches high. The flowers are produced in umbels of 4 to 5, the outer segments being pale green on the outside, with white scarious margins. The inside is brilliant scarlet-red, the inner segments also brilliant scarlet except for a purple spot just above the base bearded with a few tufted hairs; the anthers are dark purple." This lovely species I have found hard to grow successfully.

GROUP V—NUTTALLII.

54. There are no more exquisitely beautiful flowers than these "Sego Lilies" (The Mormon name) of the Great Basin. Most of them are plants of the sage brush deserts. The leaves are a ashy green, the foliage scant, but the great flowers are wonderful in tintings. I offer C. Nuttallii white, often sold as C. Gunnisomi; large, pure white flowers banded green on the back, and marked dark brown inside.

55. C. LEICHTLINII.

C. Leichtlinii is a slender Alpine species, of a smoky white color, banded green and marked dark brown.

C. invenustus (C. Palmeri of 1894). A stiff umbellate species, a smoky white.

56. C. Gunnisonii. Very fine. White tinted with delicate green, a band of green hairs across petal, and a purple band below.

GROUP VI—C. MACROCARPUS.

57. This very fine species forms a group by itself. It has a very large bulb, a stout almost leafless stem, and a very large flower of an exquisite pale lavender banded down the back with green. Petals long, narrow and pointed.

FRITILLARIA
LANCEOLATA

BRODIAEA COCCINEA

CALOCHORTUS MAWEANNUS

CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS roseus.

CALOCHORTUS PULCHELLUS

CAMASSIA ESCULENTA Lindl.

BRODIAEA COCCINEA A Gray.

GROUP VII—NITIDUS.

These are hardy species growing in the meadows from Oregon to Montana, where they endure much cold. They form a connecting link between the Giant Star Tulips and the true Mariposas. Their leaves are like those of the Star Tulips, long, broad and glossy. Like the Star Tulips too the seed pod is handsome, three cornered and winged. The stems are stiffly erect. The flowers cup-shaped, not so brilliant as the true Mariposas, but very delicate. The plants are hardy, healthy, and are to be highly recommended for cold climates.

58. C. NITIDUS.

This species has a large showy flower, pale lilac with a large indigo colored blotch in the centre of each petal. It is lined with long cobweby hairs.

C. PARONACEUS. Not quite as large. Lilac with a peacock like spot on each petal.

59. C. LONGEBARBATUS.

A good species in same line. Purple.

60. C. HOWELLII.

Straw color. Very pretty.

SECTION II.—STAR TULIPS.

GROUP I—GLOBE TULIPS.

These have a shiny leaf often a foot long. The stalks are slender, branching in graceful curves. Few to many flowers are borne, of the most exquisite silky texture which hang in pendent globes. These are the perfection of grace in outline and while not brilliant are unsurpassed in delicate tints. Plants of the woodland.

61. C. ALBUS.

Fairy Bell, white Globe Tulip. A strong grower, often a foot high with ten or twenty globular flowers of an exquisite pearly white. The flowers an inch in diameter, edged with silky hairs, and hanging like bells.

62. C. amœnus. Much like preceding but a glowing rose pink.

63. C. PULCHELLUS.

Like preceding in leaf and stem, but the flowers flattened like a child's pin wheel, of a golden yellow beautifully margined with stiff hairs. A perfect gem, no collection is complete without it.

GROUP II—STAR TULIPS.

Like the Globe Tulip but smaller as a rule, and the flowers dainty open cups. All of the species resemble each other, and were first included under C. elegans.

64. C. ELEGANS Var NANUS.

A dainty sort with cream colored flowers lined with yellow hairs.

65. C. MAWEANUS.
Cats Ears. Flowers white, filled with silky blue hairs, very dainty.

66. C. maweanus v. roseus, same tinged rose.

67. C. maweanus v. major. Twice as large in every respect, otherwise the same.

68. C. CAERULEUS.
Like preceding but blue lined with long silky hairs.

69. C. BENTHAMI.
Like preceding, but a rich yellow with black spots.

70. C. LOBBII.
An alpine species dwarfed, but large straw colored flowers with dark eye, very odd and pretty.

71. C. UMBELLATUS.
Like C. maweanus, but flowers not hairy, and white.

GROUP III—GIANT STAR TULIPS.

In this splendid group which until offered by me in 1898 was hardly known, we have the very dainty silky flowers, and handsome glossy leaves of the Star Tulips with a stout stem a foot or two high, and large flowers. Unlike the others they naturally grow in open places and have a vigor and health which are a high recommendation. They are sure to become great favorites.

72. C. PURDYII.
A perfect beauty, with a large white cup, filled with hairs.

73. C. TOLMIEI.
Same but blue.

74. C. APICULATUS.
Straw colored, a gem.

SECTION III.—MEADOW TULIPS.

These Calochorti are natives of wet meadows. Of all the Calochorti which I have grown, I have found C. lilacinus and C. Vesta growing well in all soils as long as well drained, and, as garden plants thriving everywhere. In habit they are low flexous and leafy. The cups are open and erect and numerous. an inch or so in diameter. I have closely studied the matter and have come to the conclusion that C. lilacinus and C. uniflorus are one and the same species.

75. C. LILACINUS.
Flowers from pale lilac, with or without a dark blotch at base of petal.

C. SISSONII.
A delicate sort, with pale naked flowers.

Camassia.

A class of very hardy bulbs of sturdy growth and hardy in any climate and almost any soil. The plant has many long and glossy

leaves from its base much like a hyacinth. The stem is stout, from one to three feet high, according to variety. The many flowers are borne in racemes. Flowers for every ones yard and window.

79. CAMASSIA ESCULENTA.
A foot high, deep blue.

83. C. ESCULENTA. Var. ALBA. Same white.

80. C. CUSICKII.
I take pleasure in bringing this grand new species within the reach of the general public. It is destined to become a general favorite. I have grown it for three years very successfully. The bulbs are very large, weighing from two to eight ounces. The leaves large—a foot long. The flowers produced in great racemes two to three feet in height, and with hundreds of pale sky blue flowers.

81. C. LEICHTLINII.
So far as I have seen this is the finest Camassia in flower, tall, and a splendid purple. Very showy.

82. C. LEICHTLINII. Cream.
Cream, a very handsome form.

84. C. montanum. A beautiful species like C. esculenta, a pale sky blue, flowering after all others.

Dog Tooth Violets.

Genus ERYTHRONIUM.

These charming lily-like plants have two broad handsome leaves, growing from the ground, which are usualy richly colored and mottled, and in themselves very ornamental. The slender leafless stem bears lovely flowers, which are like small lilies, of exquisite coloring, and droop graefully. They are perfectly hardy anywhere, and grow best in a cool, moist climate and a sheltered location. Their culture is easy, a well-drained loose soil, rich in mould, perfectly meeting their requirements, and they flower early when all flowers are more appreciated. With so much of beauty, and so many excellent qualities, they cannot help becoming immensely popular. The European and Eastern American sorts are not to be compared with our large flowered sorts. All are beautiful, and cheap or dear every one will prove a delight.

Our Pacific Coast Erythroniums are the finest known. All are large of flower except E. purpurascens, and differ but little in that respect. They differ much in time of flowering: E. Hartwegii is very early; it is followed by E. revolutum præcox; then Hendersonii, grandiflorum (type), grandiflorum album, and purpurascens follow; the next in flower is revolutum Bolanderii, followed quickly by revolutum Johnsonii; next comes giganteum and revolutum (type); revolutum Watsonii lingers after all the foregoing have gone, and montanum comes weeks later. The delicate shadings, from white to bright yellow, while very difficult to describe, are easily caught by the eye, and give a

charming variety. Accompanied as they are by difference in their flowering season, habit, and mottling of leaves, a charming chain of variation is given, no links of which we would willingly lose.

SECTION I.—STYLE THREE CLEFT.

85. E. GRANDIFLORUM

Leaves unmottled, 1-5-flowered, stem slender, petals recurved, flowers very bright yellow, anthers yellow—a buttercup is not brighter. The strain I now have is far better than the original.

86. Var. ALBUM.

Like the type, except the flowers are white, yellowish at center, and with a slight greenish caste. A very fine species.

E. NUTTALLIANUM.

In no way differs from grandiflorum, except in having red anthers.

87. E. REVOLUTUM.

Leaves mottled in white and light brown, one to four, nearly always one or two flowers, stem stout, petals narrow and curved, style large and stout, filaments from subulate (awl-shaped) to deltoid (triangular); flowers opening from white flushed with pink, to pinkish-purple, becoming purple. Mr. Baker, the well-known authority, pronounces this the true revolutum; listed in 1896 as "revolutum, large purple."

Var. BOLANDERII (E. Smithii).

Differing from the the type in having white flowers, tardily becoming purple, and in being smaller.

88. Var. JOHNSONII (E. Johnsonii).

Very similar to the type, but leaves mottled in dark brown and looking as if coated in varnish, and flowers dark rose, with orange center.

89. Var. PRÆCOX.

In this charming variety, which I have named Præcox, the leaves are mottled in mahogany, the most beautifully in any Erythronium; the flowers, usually two to four, are creamy white with orange center; I distributed a few of these in 1896 as E. citrinum.

90. Var. WATSONI.

Differs in having a full creamy white flower, orange at center, and usually banded with brown above the base; in foggy weather the flower is bell-shaped. One of the finest of Erythroniums; leaves mottled in brown; this, according to Watson, is the typical form of the species, but according to Baker, it must be given a varietal rank. It was figured perfectly in plate 919 Horto Van Houtteano, which is Krelages' plate 1001 A. Also called E. giganteum albiflorum, and E. grandiflorum albiflorum.

91. E. GIGANTEUM.

Leaves richly mottled in dark brown, scape one-to sixteen-flowered, slender, filaments slender, flower closely recurved, straw colored, orange at the center; the most floriferous and one of the finest species, long known as grandiflorum.

92. E. HARTWEGI.

The easiest of all to grow; short, thick bulbs, of great vitality, and flowers like giganteum, but each borne on a separate stalk; one of the best and most satisfactory sorts.

93. E. MONTANUM.

Like E. giganteum in flower, but pure white with orange center. Leaves not mottled. A beautiful but very difficult alpine species.

SECTION II.—STYLE NOT DIVIDED.

97. E. CITRINUM.

Leaves mottled, stem 1–3 flowered, petals broad, strongly recurved, light yellow, orange at center, the tips becoming pink. The mottled leaves and undivided style, with yellow flowers, mark it clearly.

94. E. HENDERSONII.

Leaves mottled in dark brown, petals strongly recurved, pale purple with a very dark purple, almost black center.

95. E. PURPURASCENS.

Leaves not mottled, shaded in dark metallic tints. The small spreading flowers crowded in a raceme. Color light yellow (almost white), center orange, becoming purplish. The smallest of our Erythroniumas. Properly an alpine. Difficult to grow successfully.

96. E. HOWELLII.

Leaves mottled, scape 1-3 flowered, flower pale yellow with orange base, becoming pinkish. Of our Pacific coast Erythroniums this alone is destitute of the ear shaped appendages at inner base of petal.

Fritillaria.

These are graceful plants usually called lilies where they grow and the nearest relatives of the true lilies. All are graceful, many interesting from their peculiar coloring, and some are very beautiful. Few lilies are handsomer than F. recurva and F. coccinea.

GROUP I.

These are rather low. The leaves scattered thickly on the lower part of the stout stem; and the broadly bell shaped flowers nodding above. The bulb is formed of large broad scales. They are very hardy, growing well on heavy soil, and increasing fast, excellent garden plants.

98. F. BIFLORA.
Stout with large broadly companulate flowers so deep a brown as to verge on black. A handsome thing. The next species has usually been sold as F. Biflora.

99. F. AGRESTIS.
Flowers with a greenish ground, with brown rays radiating from the base to apex of the petals.

100. F. LILIACEA.
Very similar, greenish white, not lined.

101. F. PLURIFLORA.
A really splendid thing, first brought out by me two years ago, and a growing favorite. Large and strong growing, with beautiful reddish purple flowers, blooming very early.

GROUP II.

In this group the stem is tall and slender, with the leaves all in circles, and the flowers strung airily in a drooping raceme. The bulb is a pure white or pink disk covered with rice like grains.

102. F. LANCEOLATA.
A strong, tall sort with large greenish bells mottled with yellow and purple.

104. Var. gracilis: Similar, but the smaller flowers a dark purple, almost black.

105. F. PARVIFLORA.
This is like F. lanceolata in stem and leaf but the flowers are small, in solid colors, yellow, or brickish red. Rather pretty.

106. F. ATROPURPUREA.
Similar, but greenish purple and stiff bells queerly mottled, on very short stems.

107. F. RECURVA.
The finest Fritillaria in the world. Tall. Flowers many, between tubular and bell shaped, a brilliant searlet orange in color. A perfect beauty.

108. F. COCCINEA.
Even handsomer than the last, which it resembles. The flowers narrow and a deep glowing red, not so robust as F. recurva, and bulbs much smaller.

109. F. PUDICA.
A most charming one or two flowered species, rich orange yellow. A great favorite where known. Colored plate in London "Garden."

Lilies.

GROUP I—HUMBOLDTII.

110. L. HUMBOLDTII.
A grand lily, with a large bulb, a heavy stem four to seven

feet high, with very numerous leaves all in circles, and large flowers of a clear orange red spotted with maroon.

111. VAR. MAGNIFICUM.

A very fine variety which every one should have. As large as preceding, but glossier and darker foliage, and each spot surrounded with a red circle giving a gorgeous effect. It is a reliable bloomer, flowering the first season, even from small bulbs, and is a grand aequisition to any garden.

112. L. BLOOMERIANUM.

A dwarfed species, with flowers colored like the last, only one to three feet high, with small bulbs.

113. L. COLUMBIANUM.

A beautiful slender lily one to three feet high, a minature L. Humboldtii, orange yellow, very easily grown.

114. L. BOLANDERI.

This beautiful lily has been the rarest of all. In bulb and habit it somewhat resembles L. Columbianum, but the flower is bell shaped and deep red. Quite showy.

GROUP II—LEOPARD LILIES.

115. L. Pardalinum.

A fine lily preferring a rich damp soil but doing well in any garden. Large revolute flowers orange red at center, scarlet tipped, thickly spotted with maroon. It is so easily grown and is so handsome that it should be found in every garden.

The form I have is close to the so ealled L. Californicum.

116. Var. JOHNSONI.

So far as I have seen the best variety of L. Pardalinum, very stout and tall with rich dark foliage, and a fine flower, the upper half a glowing crimson, very showy. From British Columbia.

117. LILIUM ROEZLI.

A very handsome lily first introduced into European gardens by Roezl about 1870 and figured in Roezl Gartenflora t. 166. It afterwards was lost and even the name appropriated for a mere color form of L. pardalinum. Well described by Baker. In general habit it is like L. pardalinum, but the bulbs do not form clumps. The petals are reflexed to their base, the color throughout a brilliant orange red exactly the color of L. Humboldtii, not tipped with red as in all forms of L. pardaiinums. Spotted dark purple. One of the prettiest of Pacific Coast lilies.

118. L. PARRYL.

One of the finest lilies in the world. Bulb and leaves as in the last, but long trumpet shape flowers, of a fine lemon yellow, and very fragrant.

GROUP III—PARVUM.

Slender lilies with a rhizomatous root, native to moist stream sides or peaty soil. When well grown they attain a height of three to five feet with many flowers.

119. L. PARVUM.

A charming little lily from the alpine regions of the Serra Nevada in the Lake Tahoe region. The flowers are funnel form, and small, a very brilliant orange red dotted maroon, pale leaves light green.

120. L. Parviflorum.

Exactly like L. parvum in bulb and general habit but stouter. The flowers revolute, resembling small L. pardalinum, and flowering a month earlier (L. pardalinum minor).

121. L. MARITIMUM.

A rare and beautiful lily, with very dark green foliage. The narrowly funnel form flowers deep red, spotted purple in the throat.

121 A. L. OCCIDENTALE.

A brilliant lily of type of preceding but the rich red segments revolute. New.

GROUP IV—WASHINGTONIANUM.

122. L. WASHINGTONIANUM.

A lovely lily growing from four to seven feet high with many pure white, very fragrant, trumpet shaped flowers. There are several forms. My supply is of cultivated bulbs grown in Oregon, and of a hardier better growing character than those of the mountains of California.

123. VAR. PURPUREUM.

This is a pink variety of the Oregon form of L. Washingtonianum and exceedingly beautiful. A colored plate in Van Houttes Flore Des Terres. Feb. 28 1875.

124. L. RUBESCENS.

California's handsomest lily, like preceding in stem and leaf. The flowers in a shorter tube with fuller petals, opening pure white turning first pink and then deep wine color, with fresh flowers of all these colors at one time. One of the most delightful of perfumes. It is not a hard plant to grow but the bulbs are very liable to decay. I can ship splendid bulbs in perfect shape in November.

124 A. L. KELLOGGII.

New and novel. In a way like L. rubescens but segments closely revolute. Petals dotted brown. A very peculiar sweet fragrance.

Trillium.

125. T. SESSILE Vàr CALIFORNICUM.
A splendid plant exaetly like figure. Petals three inehes long, pure white. It has a tendeney to grow several plants in a clump.

126. T. OTATUM.
A fine sort, resembling the eastern T. grandiflorum, white, turning to wine purple.

127. D. PETIOLATUM.
Odd dark flowers and petiolate leaves.

Some Odd and Novel Bulbs and Plants.

129. HESPEROCALLIS UNDULATA.
The Lily of the Desert: one of the most lovely of flowers, inhabiting the sandy wastes of the Mohave and Colorado deserts, where the large flowers of waxy whitness, or tinged with green, "waste their sweetness on the desert air."

130. MUILLA MARITIMA.
An early flowering bulbous plant with greenish flowers.

131. CHLOROGALUM POMERIDIANUM.
A large plant with leaves like a Camassia, a tall many branehed stem bearing a great number of star like little white flowers, and a large bulb used for soap by Indians.

132. C. ANGUSTIFOLIUM.
Six inehes, to a foot high.

133. C. PARVIFLORUM.
One to two feet.

134. ALLIUM UNIFOLIUM.
A really handsome leek with large head of pink flowers.

135. ZYGADENUS FREMONTII.
A bulbous plant with leaves like a Camassia and a tall stem with a number of good sized greenish yellow flowers, quite fragrant and flowering very early. This plant is pretty enough to deserve a place in the hardy garden. Very hardy and easily grown.

A Few Beautiful Plants.

136. Clintonia Andrewsiana. One of the handsomest of woodland plants, having many large and handsome leaves spreading from the base. The stem fs slender and bears a number of handsome pink tubular flowers. The fruit is no less beautiful, purple. It grows in deep eool woods in a clayey soil rich in mold. I would not recommend this to all but for those who ean care for it it is a gem.

137. Cypripedium Montanum. This is our large western Ladies' Slipper. It forms a clump producing many stout leafy stems one or two flowered. A lovely flower. It grows in shade in a loose perfeetly drained soil rich in mold.
138. C. Californicum. A handsome bog variety of the Lady Slipper.
139. Dodeeatheon Hendersonii. Shooting Star. Ameriean Cowslip. A beautiful early flower, deep rose. Easy to grow.
140. D. Clevelandii. Lovely pale pink or white.
142. D. Patulum. Yellow-flowered.
143. D. Patulum Var Bernalense. Dwarfed purple.
144. D. Patulumalba. A lovely pure white.
145. Leucocrinum montanum. A very lovely early flowering lily-like plant with pure white fragrant flowers. To be grown in sandy soil.

Culture of Calochorti and Brodiaeas.

The culture of these bulbs in such a climate as that of California, where 15 degrees above zero marks the lowest degree of eold is the easiest matter possible. They only need loose loamy soil and perfect drainage. I have had the best success as follows. Make large boxes of two ineh plank, ten inches deep. In the bottom place two or three inches of good drainage material, such as gravel or broken brick. Fill up with a light loose soil, sandy loam is good, a mixture of leaf or chip mold is better, but I have had the best results with about ½ loam to ½ spent tan bark, half rotted. Note the soil recommended below. All of the bulbs will do better with a light shade. Erythroniums must have a shady place. An excellent shade can be made with narrow laths or slats nailed on a light framework. Calochorti and Brodiaeas should be planted one or two inches deep, and will thrive one and a half inches apart. When the bulbs are in and covered, it will be found that half an inch of sharp sand will save much weeding. In such a bed the bulbs are safe from gophers and moles. It is better to plant where they will be shaded a part of the day. If it is desired to grow in pots or pans, use similar soil and be careful to give good drainage. The pots can be plunged in sand till blooming time or kept in a cool situation or handled as hyacinths are.

In Garden and Forest of July 7th, 1897 Mr. J. N. Gerard of Elizabeth N. J., a successful amateur, writes an interesting letter on the culture of Calochortus from which I extract the following.

"It is probable that many who have ventured to grow them have been disappointed in results, for the cultural directions of the eatalogues are usualy more or less incorrect. They often recommend cultivation in frames or other conditions which deter most growers from attempting their cultivation. My experience with all the species is that they are not tender nor at all difficult to flower in this latitude in the

ordinary garden border. Calochortuses grow naturally in regions rainless in summer and where dormant plants waken into growth in the fall under the influence of moisture, but not necessarily of a high temperature. They are hardy here without protection but must be classed with those bulbs whose foliage will not always endure the rigor of our winters. The successful growth of such bulbs requires that after being thoroughly ripened in the early summer they shall be kept perfectly dormant so late in the year that no foliage can appear above the ground until early in the ensuing spring. The simplest and safest procedure is to lift the bulbs after ripening foliage indicates dormancy, and store them in dry earth in a warm dry place, and plant out when the ground has lost its warmth which in this locality is in November. Under such treatment they grow and flower well here even in soil too hard to work in dry weather and with no other attention than that already suggested. Of course one does not plant bulbs in manured soil or soil rich in humus which will hold water and ferment to their injury."

Culture in England:

A successful grower in London "Garden" writes: "A large raised bed, formed in November, and sloping to the south, was composed of leaf mold and road grit in equal parts, with a similar portion of sharp sand. The bulbs were planted three inches deep, and the whole bed was covered with reeds to throw off the heavy rains and keep the soil open. Many young growths appeared early in January, and by the end of February nearly all were showing above ground. The reeds were then removed. In my opinion a good many failures to grow calochorti may be attributed to late planting. The main points in the culture of calochorti are early planting, a light porous soil, sunny position, protection from heavy winter rains, (but not coddling), plenty of water whilst in full growth, and through ripening of the bulbs in August, either by taking them up or placing lights over them."

I would add that experience in England is tending to show that late planting is often best.

I find that Calochorti which are subject to mildew do better if planted in January or February. This is especially true of the desert species such as C. Kennadyii, C. Nuttallii and C. macrocarpus. For these I would always recommend late planting.

Culture of Erythroniums.

These are hardy anywhere. They like a shady place, and requires good drainage. The soil recommended for Calochortus meets their needs well, but they will grow in any good loam. Be sure that your bulbs are kept fresh. Some sorts dry out quickly and it will not do to leave them exposed to the air or in a dry place. Your success will depend largely on starting with plump solid bulbs, and early planting is desirable.

Culture of Californian Lilies.

Lilies of the Washingtonianum and Humboldtii groups should have a good deep soil with good drainage, they do better in partial shade as among shrubs or ferns. Plant at least six inches deep.

The lilies of the pardalinum group are very easily grown, in any good garden soil. A cooler place with a little shade, like a shrubbery bed, a fern bed or a stream side suits them still better and they make a great growth. The parvums are a little more delicate, and a little leaf mold or peaty soil will insure the finest growth.

The rhododendron bed is the ideal situation for all of our lilies.

General Notes.

Plant early. October is none to early.

Don't water continually. Soak up occasionally and leave alone as long as soil is barely moist.

Don't use coarse, rank manure, either barnyard or other.

Don't force too much. The longer the growing season the better.

Don't water after blooming—dry off, and if they cannot be kept dry, take up and lay away in a dry plaee.

Don't think because California is a warm country that the winter climate is hot. The ground is often frozen stiff for a week at a time where these bulbs are native, and heat is to be avoided until the time of blooming. It will not hurt them if the leaves are oceasionally frozen stiff.

C. venustus roseus. C. venustus oculatus. C venustus citrinus.
C. venustus purpurascens. C. pulchellus. C. albus.

CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS.